[18th January 1949

(g) whether the Government recognize the passing of Intermediate Examination as a higher qualification over the S.S.L.C.; and, if so, whether the Government propose to assign a higher cadre to the fully qualified Intermediate trained teachers?

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON (on behalf of Hon. Sri T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiyar) :—" (a) The Government have ordered that (1) candidates who have obtained in the S.S.L.C. Public Examination marks qualifying them for public service and (2) women candidates, candidates in backward areas and those belonging to the Muslim community and Harijans who had failed in the S.S.L.C. Examination by not more than 5 marks in only one subject other than the Regional Language or English, might be admitted into the Secondary Grade Training course.

" (b) There is no such proposal.

" (c) A pupil who merely passes the VIII Standard, E.S.L.C. Examination is not admitted into IV Form on the production of his certificate (E.S.L.C.). But Rule 37 of the Madras Education Rules provides that a pupil who has passed E.S.L.C. examination with English as an optional subject shall be eligible for admission into Form IV without further examination.

" (d) The Government have not accepted the position that the Eighth standard course of a higher elementary school is equivalent to the III Form course of a Middle School.

" (e) An S.S.L.C. Trained teacher is qualified to be a Headmaster of a Higher Elementary School. A Higher Elementary School does not correspond to a Middle School, since according to rule 37 of the Madras Education Rules a pupil coming from a Higher Elementary School shall not be admitted into a class above Form III unless he had passed the E.S.L.C. Examination with English as optional subject.

" (f) Does not arise.

" (g) There is no such proposal."

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS.

" Grow More Food " Campaign.

24 *Q.*—SRI K. MANATHUNAINATHA DESIGAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to place on the table of the House—

(a) A statement giving the details of the 103 schemes under " Grow More Food " Campaign which brought 102,732 acres newly under cultivation, district, taluk and village-war; the sources of irrigation and other details; and the area actually cultivated within March 1947 in each of the villages;

18th January 1949]

(*b*) A statement giving details regarding 24,176 acres for which better irrigation facilities have been given, district, taluk and village-war; the sources of irrigation; and the area actually cultivated within March 1947 in each village; and

(*c*) the names of the villages and taluks in which 77,048 acres have been reclaimed under the Cauvery-Mettur Project Scheme?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*c*) Out of an *anticipated* ultimate ayacut of 102,732 acres under the 103 schemes, about 42,220 acres of additional ayacut were actually brought under cultivation up to 31st March 1947 and out of 24,176 acres for which better irrigation facilities were *contemplated* under the said 103 schemes about 5,478 acres were actually provided with better irrigation facilities up to the same date. The Government do not consider it possible to place district, taluk and village-war details of the above areas and of the taluk and village-war particulars in respect of 77,048 acres of lands reclaimed under the Cauvery-Mettur Project area, as the printing of the lists will involve considerable cost, etc.

Grant of lands to political sufferers.

25 *Q.*—Sri A. GOVINDACHARYULU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of political sufferers who have been granted lands up to now under the offer made on the eve of the Independence Day; and

(*b*) how many ministers, legislators and their close relatives are there among the grantees?

A.—(*a*) Four hundred and fifty-seven political sufferers were given lands to the end of August 1948.

(*b*) There are eleven legislators and one Minister among the grantees. The Government have no means of knowing who, among the applicants or grantees, are "close relatives" of Ministers and legislators since applicants are not required to state in their applications their relationship, if any, to Ministers and legislators.

Cultivation of the reclaimed area under the Cauvery-Mettur Project.

26 *Q.*—Sri K. MANATHUNAINATHA DESIGAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased—

(*a*) to lay on the table of the House the report referred to in his answer to Question No. 179 in the Council on the 5th December 1947; and

[18th January 1949

(b) to state if it is not ready, how long it is likely to take to get it ready?

A.—(a) & (b) The information called for in Question No. 179 is laid on the table of the House[a].

Language Pandits in Government Colleges.

27 Q.—SRI B. BHIMA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased—

(a) to state and furnish in a tabular form, the names, degrees and other qualifications—the length of service, the present status and salaries of those teaching Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu, Kannada and Malayalam languages in the Government Colleges in the Province; and

(b) to state whether there is any differentiation made in the status and salary of those teaching Sanskrit and Kannada in the Governments Arts College, Anantapur, and, if so, the reasons therefor?

A.—(a) The labour involved in collecting the information asked for by the hon. Member will be very great. And as the results will not be commensurate with the trouble taken, the particulars have not been called for from the subordinate authorities.

(b) The answer to the first part of the question is in the negative; the latter part does not arise.

Appointment of Assistant Panchayat officers.

28 Q.—SRI A. GOVINDACHARYULU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) who is the appointing authority for the Assistant Panchayat Officers or the present Deputy Panchayat Officers and whether it is a fact that the Government have taken over the powers of the executive authorities of the district boards in the appointment of those officers and that raw men had been recruited to the posts;

(b) if so, under what section or rule of the Madras Local Boards Act the Government derive the power to terminate the services of the existing Assistant Panchayat Officers and to directly recruit raw men for the post of Deputy Panchayat Officers;

(c) how many Assistant Panchayat Officers were deprived of their posts and whether the Government will be pleased to place on the table of the House information, in a tabular form, showing the names of the persons ousted, their qualifications, caste, the period of their service as Assistant Panchayat Officers and the period of their total service in the District Boards;

(d) how many persons have been directly recruited and whether the Government will be pleased to show in a tabular form the names of those persons directly recruited, their qualifications,

a Printed as Appendix II on page 806 infra.

18th January 1949]

their caste and the district to which they belong and whether they have any sort of service either in any local body or under the Government and if so, its period;

(e) what the reasons are for recruiting raw-men in the place of experienced people in this field when they were appointed to the posts from a panel of persons of ability approved by the Government;

(f) whether it is a fact that Executive Officers of Panchayat Boards who are directly under the Government are appointed as Deputy Panchayat Officers under District Boards;

(g) whether it is a fact that some Municipal Commissioners are appointed as Deputy Panchayat Officers and if so, under what authority;

(h) whether the Government can transfer District Board employees, municipal employees, and Executive Officers of Panchayat Boards from one local authority to another and if so, under what authority and whether all these three services come under one service;

(i) whether any confidential orders have been issued in regard to the termination of services of the Assistant Panchayat Officers and appointment of Deputy Panchayat Officers;

(j) whether it is a fact that the persons whose services as Assistant Panchayat Officers were terminated have been appointed as Executive Officers of Panchayat Boards in three grades, i.e., (1) Rs. 50—1-1/2—65, (2) Rs. 65—1-1/2—80, (3) Rs. 80—2-1/2—100; and

(k) whether the Government have prepared a panel afresh of Deputy Panchayat Officers for appointment for future vacancies and if so, what categories of persons are included in that panel and whether the Government propose to place the list on the table of the House for information.

A.—(a) Assistant Panchayat Officers were being appointed by Presidents of District Boards under section 70 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920. Under the rules relating to the appointment and punishment of officers and servants of local boards issued by Government under sections 70, 72 and 199 of the Act, these appointments were subject to the approval of the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards.

The appointing authority for Deputy Panchayat Officers is also the President, District Board (Now Special Officer). Under the rules relating to appointment and punishment of officers and servants as subsequently amended, appointment to these posts shall be made by him from a panel approved by the Government.

It is not therefore, a fact that Government have taken over the powers of the executive authority of district boards in these appointments. When the

[18th January 1949

cadre of ex-Assistant Panchayat Officers was abolished and the new cadre of Deputy Panchayat Officers was formed, such of the Assistant Panchayat Officers as were found suitable for appointment as Deputy Panchayat Officers were appointed as Deputy Panchayat Officers. Those Assistant Panchayat Officers who were found not suitable were appointed as Executive Officers of Panchayat Boards, with a small increase in pay in each case. The remaining posts of Deputy Panchayat Officers were advertised and persons with necessary qualifications from among the applicants were selected to fill them and for a panel from which future appointments could be made.

(*b*) The cadre of ex-Assistant Panchayat Officers under district boards was abolished and a new cadre of Deputy Panchayat Officers was created by Government in exercise of the power vested in them under section 67 (3) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920. Appointment to the new cadre was made by Special Officers of district boards in accordance with the rules relating to the appointment and punishment of officers and servants of local boards from the panel approved by the Government.

(*c*) Twenty-eight ex-Assistant Panchayat Officers were not absorbed in the new cadre. Their names, etc., as far as information is available are furnished in the statement in [a] Appendix III.

(*d*) Out of candidates selected for the panel of Deputy Panchayat Officers, twenty-three have so far been appointed as Deputy Panchayat Officers under district boards by the Special Officers concerned. The particulars relating to their names, caste, etc., are furnished in the statement given in [b] Appendix IV.

(*e*) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 137, given in the Council on 25th November 1948.

(*f*) Executive Officers of Panchayats are under the immediate supervision of the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards subject to the control of Government. Suitable Executive Officers of Panchayats are appointed as Deputy Panchayat Officers.

(*g*) Some temporary Commissioners who could not be taken on to the regular cadre of Municipal Commissioners, were selected for inclusion in the panel of Deputy Panchayat Officers under the rules referred

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[a] Printed as Appendix III on page 806 infra.

[b] Printed as Appendix IV on page 808 infra.

18th January 1949]

to in the answer to clause (*a*) above and appointments were made by the Special Officers of district boards concerned.

(*h*) The Government have power under section 70-A of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920 and section 73-A of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, to transfer any officer or servant of a local board or a municipality to the service of another local body. However, permanent district board employees, municipal employees and executive officers of panchayats who belong to different services and who were selected for the panel of Deputy Panchayat Officers were not transferred by Government to their new appointments as Deputy Panchayat Officers under district boards, but were appointed by the Special Officers of the district boards concerned from the panel approved by Government.

(*i*) No confidential orders were issued in regard to the termination of services of the ex-Assistant Panchayat Officers. The orders regarding appointments to the new cadre, however, were treated as confidential until Special Officers of district boards made the appointments.

(*j*) Yes.

(*k*) The question of drawing up fresh panels after calling for applications is under the consideration of Government. It will not be in the public interest, to furnish the names of candidates in the existing panels who are awaiting appointment.

[*Note.*—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

II.—MESSAGE FROM THE ASSEMBLY.

MR. PRESIDENT :—" I have to announce to the House the following message received from the Hon. the Speaker of the Madras Legislative Assembly, dated the 18th January **1949 :—**

' In accordance with rule 108 of the Madras Assembly Rules I transmit a copy of the Madras Aliyasanthana Bill, 1948 (L.C. Bill No. 1 of 1948), as agreed to by the Assembly without any amendment and signed by me.' "

III.—ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE.

ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI SAHIB BAHADUR :—" Mr. President, I am giving a Tea Party this afternoon in honour of my esteemed and distinguished friend, the Hon. Sri Kala Venkata Rao. I have invited the hon. Members of this House and I would therefore request you to be kind enough to direct the House to rise at 4–30 p.m. to-day. If any hon. Member has not received the invitation, I would request him to take this as an invitation and attend the Party."